

Appendix A

Current Trends and Projections

THE projections reported here are based on trend analysis. Trend-based projections are intended to reflect the likely course of some variable of interest under the assumption that the aggregate weight of the factors that have influenced it in the past (demographic, economic, legislative, etc.) will continue to evolve along the same paths that they have previously followed. Consequently, trend-based projections embody a degree of “inertia.” Trend-based projection cannot, then, reflect inherent structural or physical limitations except to the extent such influences have been effective constraints in the past and, hence, reflected in the growth of the historical data. Moreover, while future legislative and executive policies and initiatives will doubtless affect the actual caseloads, any attempt to project and incorporate the impact of future policies would be unavailing.

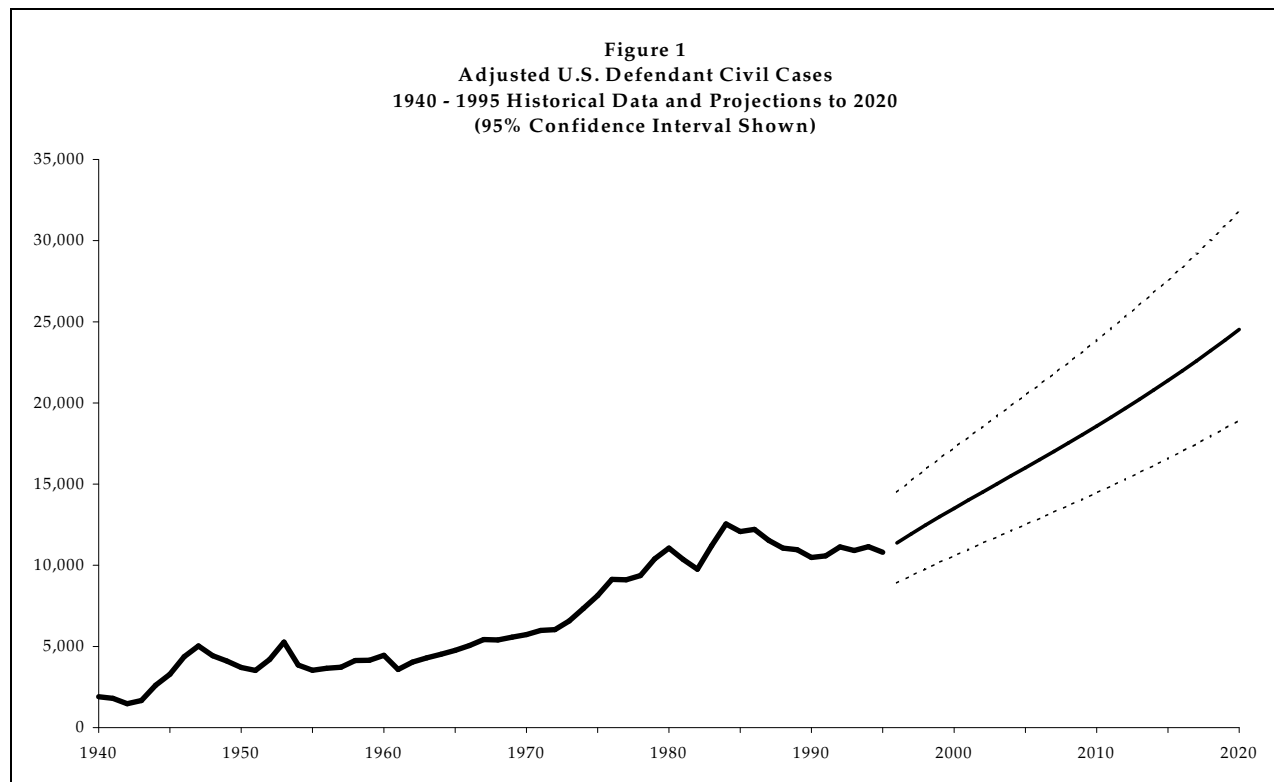
In analyzing the data for this appendix, minimal adjustments were made. However, some adjustments were necessary to avoid distortion of the projections. For example, certain categories of case filings were significantly affected by World War II, near the beginning of the sample period. To include such cases would bias trend estimates downward, but that effect would be an artifact of the starting point for the analysis. Such bias would be diminished by starting the data set at a much earlier date, were that possible, or by starting the data set after the war at the sacrifice of several valuable observations. Similarly, policy-based decisions by the executive branch in the 1980’s to pursue recovery of veterans’ benefits and student loans contributed to large increases in civil

cases commenced. Exclusion of such cases reduces trend-based growth estimates and is appropriate in order to avoid over-emphasizing an historically unique event that occurred late in the sample period.

Each variable subjected to basic trend analysis was initially analyzed over the sample time frame using six different regression equations.¹ The results of this analysis suggested that a simple constant growth model was appropriate in each case. However, it was also noted that most of the district court caseload series are directly subject to policy decisions which periodically may change direction or emphasis. To capture such policy shifts, most equations have included the prior year’s value of the variable being studied as a location factor.

¹ Regression is the mathematical process of computing the coefficients of a relationship between one or more independent variables and a dependent variable to obtain the “best” fit between actual and estimated values. See FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER, REFERENCE MANUAL ON SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE (1994) (containing an introductory discussion of regression). As it is customarily applied, a set of coefficients provides a “best” fit when the sum of squared differences between actual and estimated values of the dependent variable is minimized. The most commonly employed measure of the overall fit of a regression estimate is the r^2 statistic. This statistic measures the amount of the variance in the dependent variable accounted for by the independent variable(s) in the regression equation. The r^2 varies between 0 and 1, with 0 indicating no variance explained and 1 indicating all variance explained (a perfect fit). The functional forms employed were: linear, semi-log, exponential, double-log, hyperbolic and log-hyperbolic.

Early investigations of alternatives to regression, notably ARIMA modeling, generally produced projection results consistent with those obtained here. Consequently, the more widely understood and accessible methodology was employed.



Trend Estimates—Civil

Components of district court civil case filings by jurisdictional basis were analyzed.

U.S. Defendant

U.S. defendant cases were disaggregated into (1) federal prisoner petitions, (2) Social Security cases (data reported from 1961)², and (3) all other U.S. defendant cases (“adjusted U.S. defendant cases”). Prisoner petitions and other U.S. defendant cases were analyzed separately. Social Security cases were excluded from the analysis. The number of such cases rose sharply from 1975 to 1984, but have subsequently fallen 72% from the 1984 peak. There is insufficient basis for projecting such cases separately, yet to include

² These cases are dominated by U.S. defendant cases, but there are a very small number of Social Security cases in which the U.S. appears as plaintiff. Since these cases typically represent less than 1% of all Social Security cases, they have been treated here as exclusively U.S. defendant cases.

them in the totals would increase the estimated trend rate of growth for U.S. defendant cases on a questionable basis.

The model estimated for adjusted U.S. defendant cases (USD) (Figure 1³) is:

$$\text{adjusted U.S. defendant} = 1.004^{\ddagger} \text{year} * \text{USD}_{\text{year}-1}^{.830, \ddagger} / 1897.8^{\dagger} \quad (r^2=.96).^4$$

U.S. Plaintiff

U.S. plaintiff cases were disaggregated into (1) OPA actions (World War II-related price controls), (2) recovery of overpayments and enforcement of judgments⁵ (dominated by

³ Where possible, confidence intervals for projected series are included in the figures. The confidence intervals presented indicate the bounds within which there is 95% likelihood that the projections will fall, given the assumptions on which the model is based.

⁴ Coefficients followed by \ddagger and \dagger are significant at the 99% and 95% level, respectively.

⁵ Data for this category of case was first reported in 1955. Prior to that date such cases were included in “other contract actions.” Cases prior to 1955 were estimated by regression interpolation.

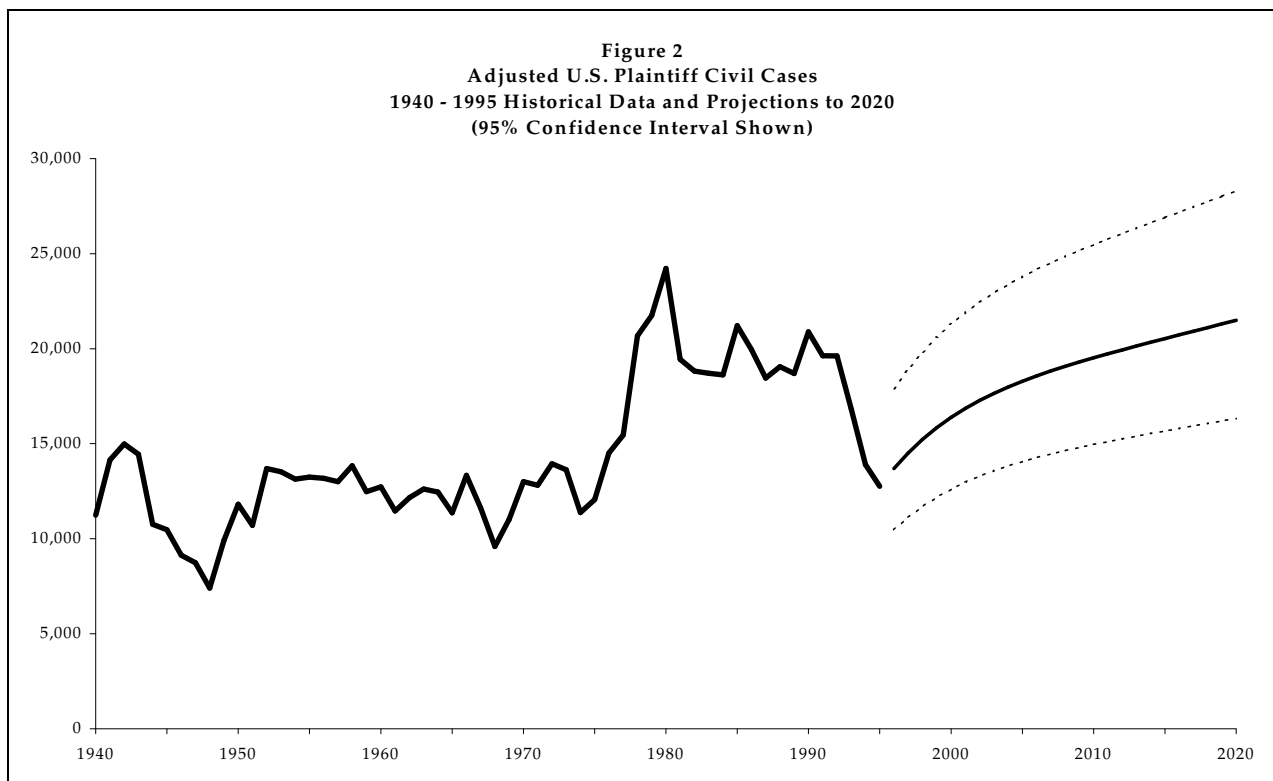
1980's veterans benefits and student loan cases), and (3) all other U.S. plaintiff civil filings ("adjusted U.S. plaintiff cases")(Figure 2). For reasons of conservatism, as discussed above, only the latter was included in the analysis in order to remove from the trend projections the influence of significant one-time events.

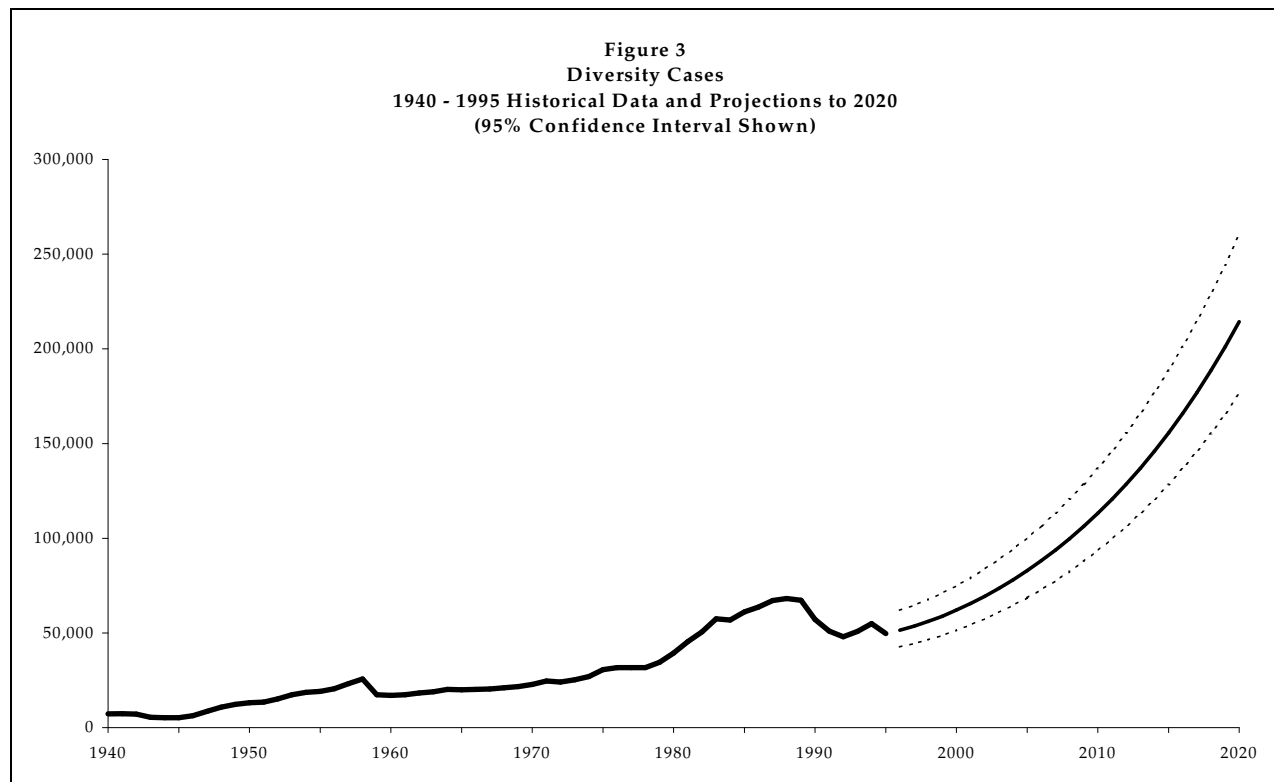
Examination of these data over the 1940-1995 period clearly reveals volatility of this series, presumably reflecting policy choices with respect to prosecutorial priorities. Given the variability in U.S. plaintiff cases, there appears to be only a slight upward trend, and because of the low growth rate that trend fails to show the characteristic dramatic compounded growth observed in many other case types. The model estimated for U.S. plaintiff (USP) cases is:

$$\text{adjusted U.S. plaintiff} = 1.002^{\text{year}} * \text{USD}_{\text{year}-1}^{.797} / 4.7 \quad (r^2=.78).$$

Diversity

Diversity cases (Figure 3) were treated somewhat differently from other series in this study insofar as the amount in controversy threshold applicable to diversity cases provides an identifiable explanatory variable in addition to pure trend elements. The analysis of diversity cases was based on both trend and threshold elements, with the statutory amount in controversy adjusted for the effects of inflation. For purposes of projection, the threshold was assumed to remain at its current level of \$50,000, and the inflation rate was assumed to be a constant 3.5%, consistent with the average rate of inflation over the past ten years.





The model employed for diversity cases also includes the prior period value of diversity filings as a location factor capturing outside influences. The model was extended by allowing for the possibility that diversity cases would grow even if the threshold were raised each year at the inflation rate. Thus the fitted model is:

$$\text{diversity} = (1.009^{\text{year} \mp} * \text{threshold}^{-0.137 \mp} * \text{diversity}_{\text{year}-1}^{.795 \mp}) / 575,159 \mp \quad (r^2=.99).$$

Federal Question

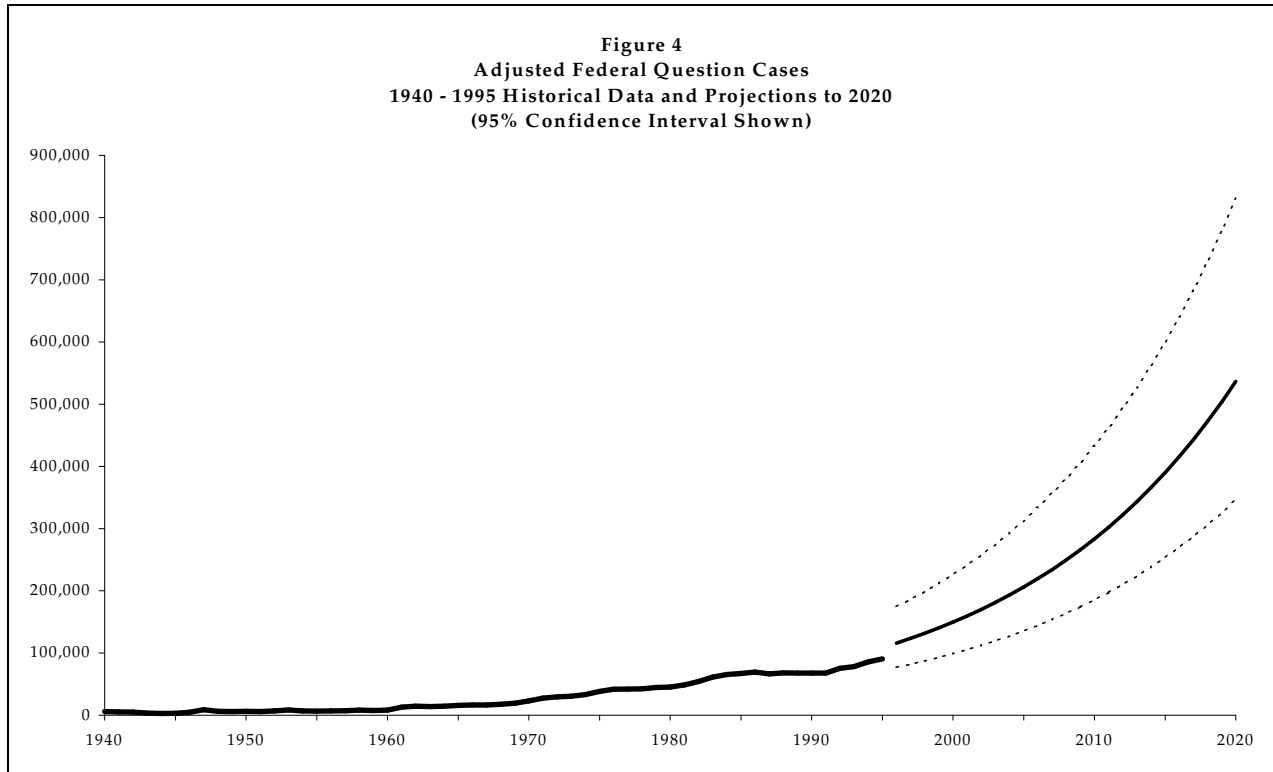
Federal question cases were subdivided into state prisoner petition cases and all other federal question cases (“adjusted federal question cases”)(Figure 4). The former is discussed below along with federal prisoner petitions. The fitted model for adjusted federal question cases is:

$$\text{adjusted federal question} = 3055.3 \mp * 1.066 \mp^{(\text{year}-1939)} \quad (r^2=.96).$$

Trend Estimates—Criminal

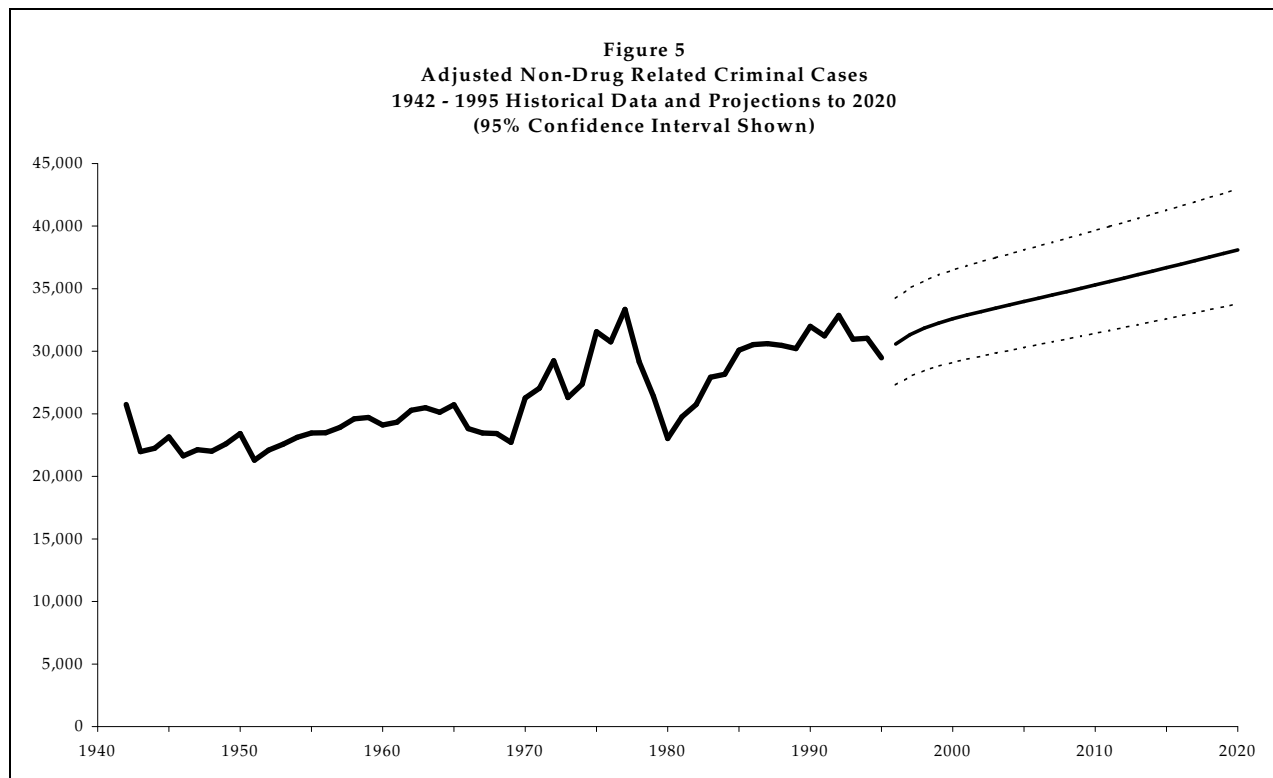
Criminal cases were disaggregated in order to provide separate series for non-drug (Figure 5) and drug (Figure 6) filings. Non-drug criminal filings were adjusted by excluding war-related criminal cases (Selective Service cases, OPA criminal cases, and OHE cases) and immigration cases. Immigration cases were excluded because such cases have been subject to infrequent but significant surges which introduce bias into the analysis but which have little national significance.⁶

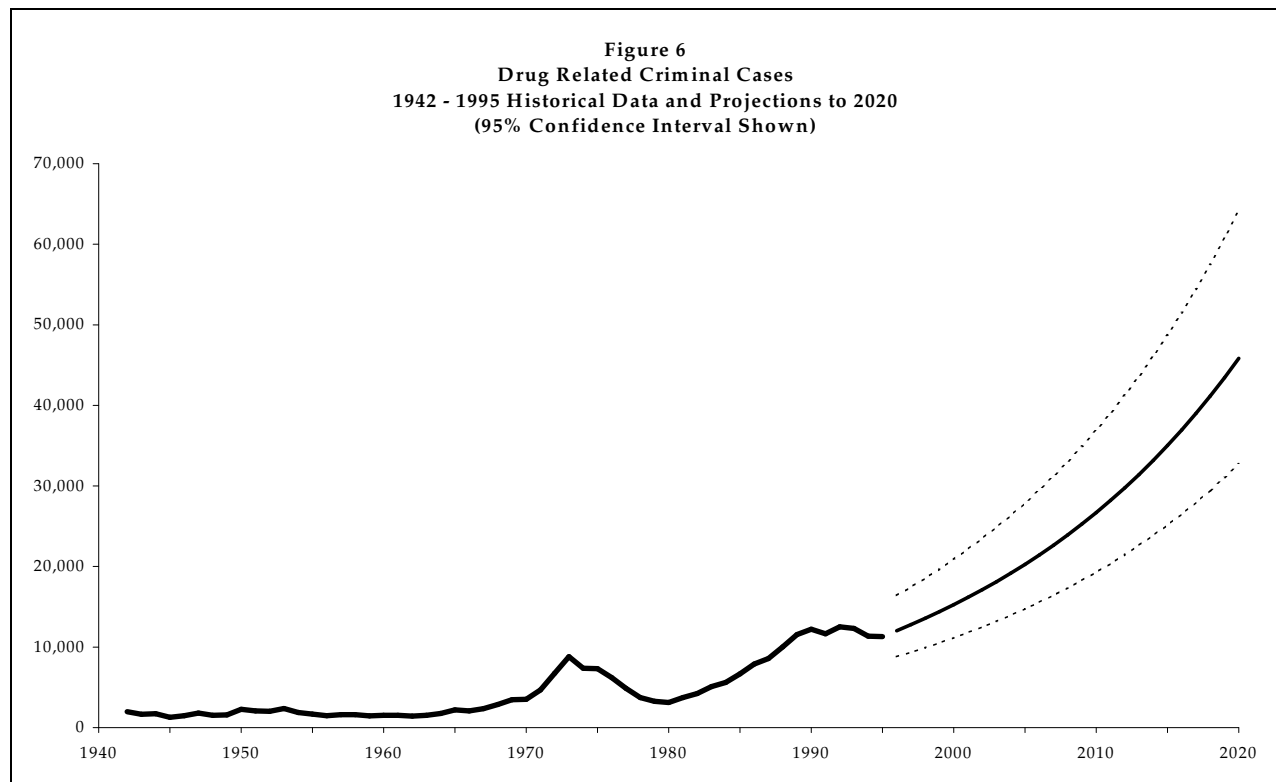
⁶ For example, in 1951 immigration cases peaked at 14,965 cases, or about 40% of all criminal cases commenced in that year. However, more than 95% of these cases originated in just four districts: the Southern and Western Districts of Texas, Arizona and the Southern District of California.



Drug and adjusted non-drug components of the criminal caseload were analyzed separately for trend. The fitted models are:

$$\text{adjusted non-drug} = 1.003^{\pm \text{year}} * \text{non-drug}_{\text{year}-1}^{.558 \pm} / 8.64^{\pm} (r^2=.83),$$





and

$$\text{drug} = 1.007^{\frac{\text{year}}{10}} * \text{drug}_{\text{year}-1}^{.871} / 262315 \quad (r^2=.96).$$

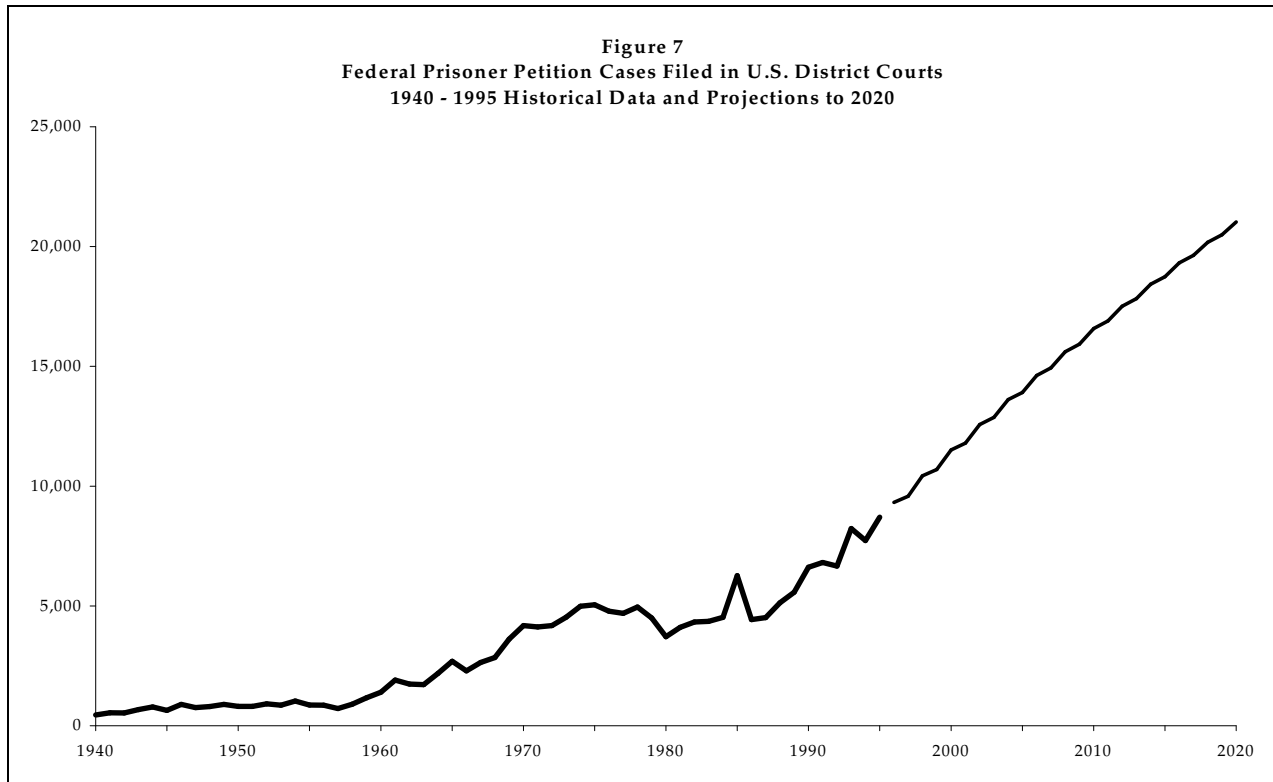
Prisoner Petitions

As noted above, most case types were projected on a simple trend basis. In the case of prisoner petitions, the hypothesis that prisoner petitions are related to the number of prisoners was tested. Theoretically, there should be a linkage, albeit indirect, between the number of criminal cases commenced and the federal prisoner population. The number of new prisoners in a given year should be a function of the number of criminal cases commenced, the mix of cases, the average conviction rate, the number of defendants per case, and the average sentence handed down. The number of prisoners as of a given date is the number of such prisoners one year prior plus new prisoners less prisoners released. Prisoner releases, in turn, are a function of sentence length, parole policies and the

number of prisoners. Combining these considerations, and assuming that the aggregate net effect of changing sentence length, conviction rate, defendants per case, case mix, and other factors is relatively stable, the annual net change in prisoners is a function of current criminal cases commenced and the prior change in prisoners. The equation finally estimated is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{change in federal prisoners} = & 1411.6 + .286 * \text{drug} \\ & - .086 * \text{non-drug} \\ & + .658 * \text{change in} \\ & \text{prisoners}_{\text{year}-1} \quad (r^2=.80). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, a strong link between the number of state prisoners and the number of federal prisoners was estimated. Prior to 1978, the ratio of state to federal prisoners was a remarkably stable series averaging 8.28 over that 38-year period. Beginning in 1978, however, the ratio rose sharply to a peak in 1982 of more than double its prior average value. Since that time, the ratio has been declining. The ratio of state to federal prisoners was



modeled based on the assumptions that (1) the average prior to 1978 was in some sense a “natural” level; and (2) the decline observed since 1982 reflects the system returning to the natural rate. The level of the ratio was estimated for the period since the decline began in 1982 as:

$$\text{ratio} = 778.8\ddagger - .38\ddagger * \text{year} \quad (r^2=.91) .$$

At this rate of decline, the ratio will return to its prior average level by about the year 2005.

Using criminal case projections as described in the prior section, a projection of the federal prisoner population was generated, which, in turn, enabled an estimate of the state prisoner population. Separate analyses provided estimates of the trend in the rate of filing of federal and state prisoner petitions per 1000 prisoner population. Federal prisoner petition filings per 1000 federal prisoners was relatively stable until 1957 when it began a swift rise which peaked in 1974 and again in 1979. Since 1979 the ratio has been declining.

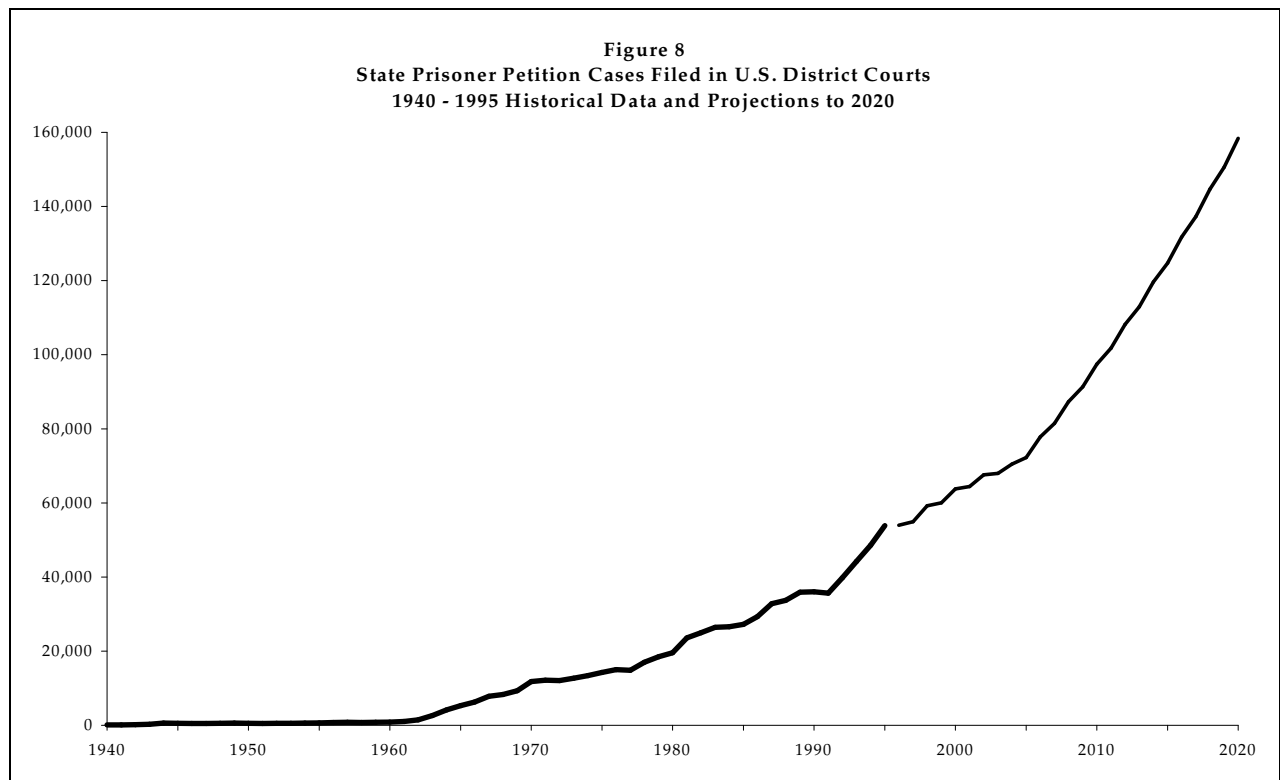
For purposes of this study, the ratio of federal prisoner petitions filed per 1000 federal prisoners was modeled from the 1979 peak. The equation estimated is:

$$\text{ratio} = 97.1\ddagger / 1.047\ddagger^{(\text{year}-1980)} \quad (r^2=.76) .$$

State prisoner petitions filed per 1000 state prisoner population was, much like the federal filing rate, a relatively stable series in the early years of the sample period. Beginning in 1962, the ratio rose rapidly and significantly from a value of less than 5 filings per 1000 population to a peak of about 73 filings per 1000 population in 1981. Since 1981, the ratio has been declining. As modeled for this study, the period estimated was 1962 through 1995, using a functional form based on a modified gamma distribution. The estimated equation is:

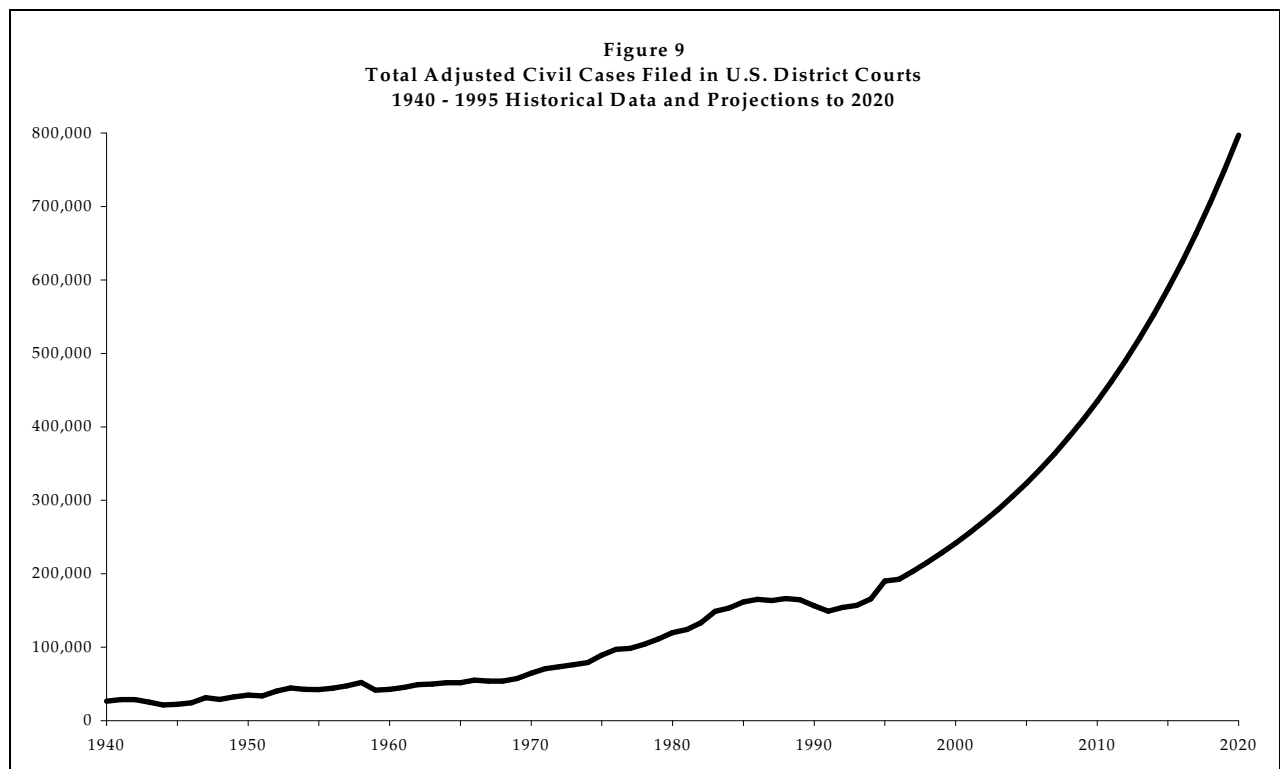
$$\text{ratio} = 46.9\ddagger / 1.022\ddagger^{(\text{year}-1981)} \quad (r^2=.73)$$

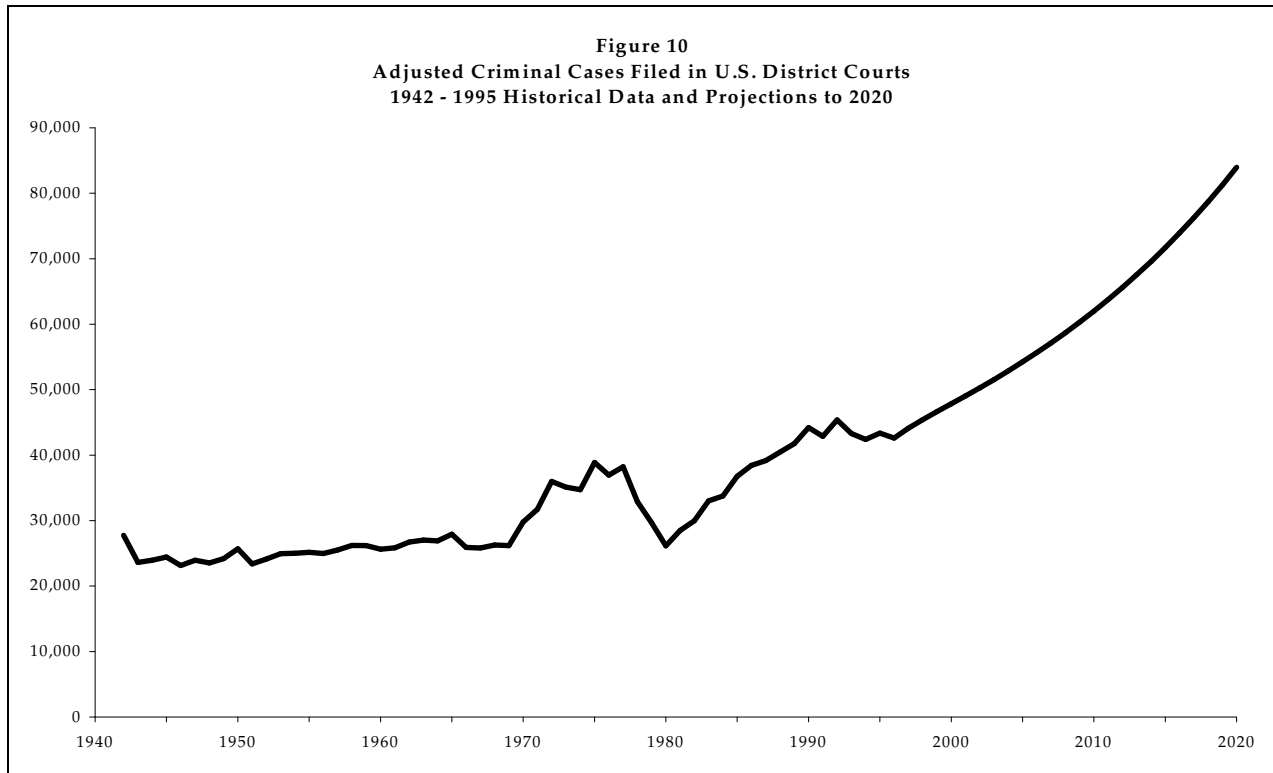
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Combining trend projections of the respective prisoner populations with projections of the filing rate per 1000 population

generated district court prisoner petition filings for both federal (Figure 7) and state (Figure 8) prisoners.





Combining adjusted U.S. plaintiff and defendant cases with diversity, adjusted federal question, and federal and state prisoner cases, the historical and projected levels of the adjusted civil caseload appears in Figure 9. Figure 10 presents the historical and projected levels of the adjusted criminal caseload.

Trend Estimates—Appeals

Appeals were divided into three components for analysis: (1) criminal appeals; (2) prisoner petitions; and (3) all other appeals. While it is possible to model trend in appeals cases directly, the approach taken in this study is to recognize the linkage between district court caseloads and appellate case filings. As a consequence, the focus was shifted to trends in appeals rates, defined as the ratio of appeals filed to district court cases commenced.⁷

⁷ A more customary measure would use cases terminated as the denominator. Cases commenced were used here because:

The fitted model for all other appeals (Figure 11) is:

$$\text{other appeals} = (-2.730\ddagger + .00144\ddagger * \text{year}) \\ * \text{civil cases commenced} \quad (r^2=.61).$$

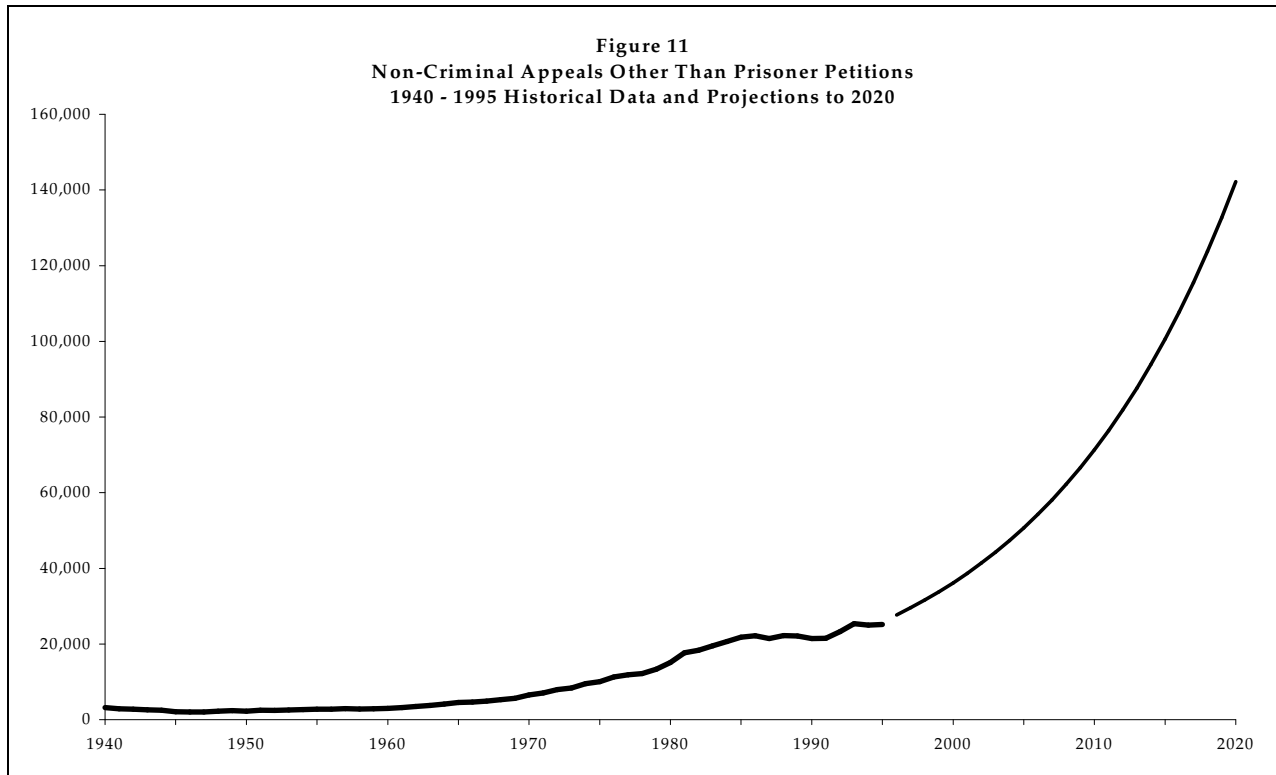
Both the ratios of criminal appeals to district court criminal cases commenced and prisoner petitions to district court prisoner petition cases commenced showed evidence of nonlinearities which cannot be adequately treated using one of the six functional forms used elsewhere for trend analysis. Instead, the criminal and prisoner petition appeal rates were modeled using a nonlinear estimating technique and the logistic function

$$f(t) = a / \{ [1 + b * \exp(-c * t)]^d \}$$

where a, b, c, and d are parameters to be estimated. The logistic curve is often used to

(1) in the long run all cases commenced will be terminated; and (2) terminations and cases commenced move very closely together.

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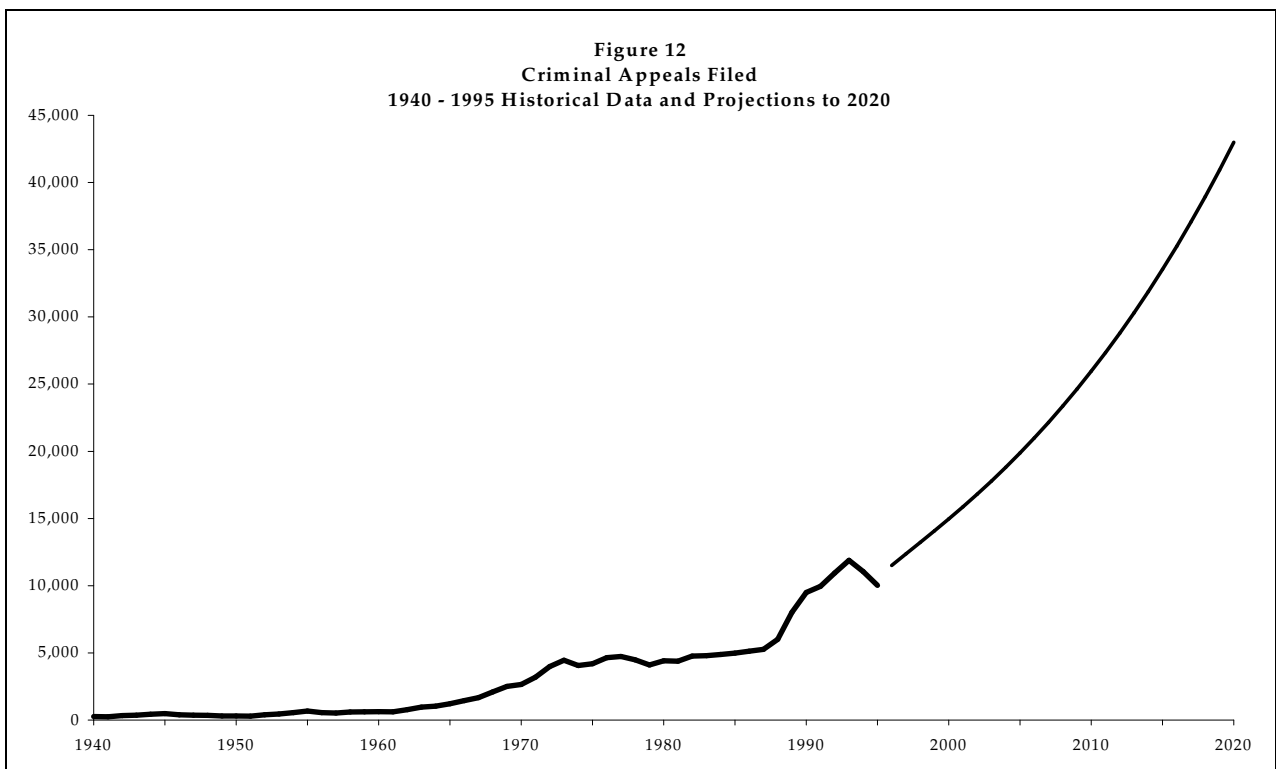


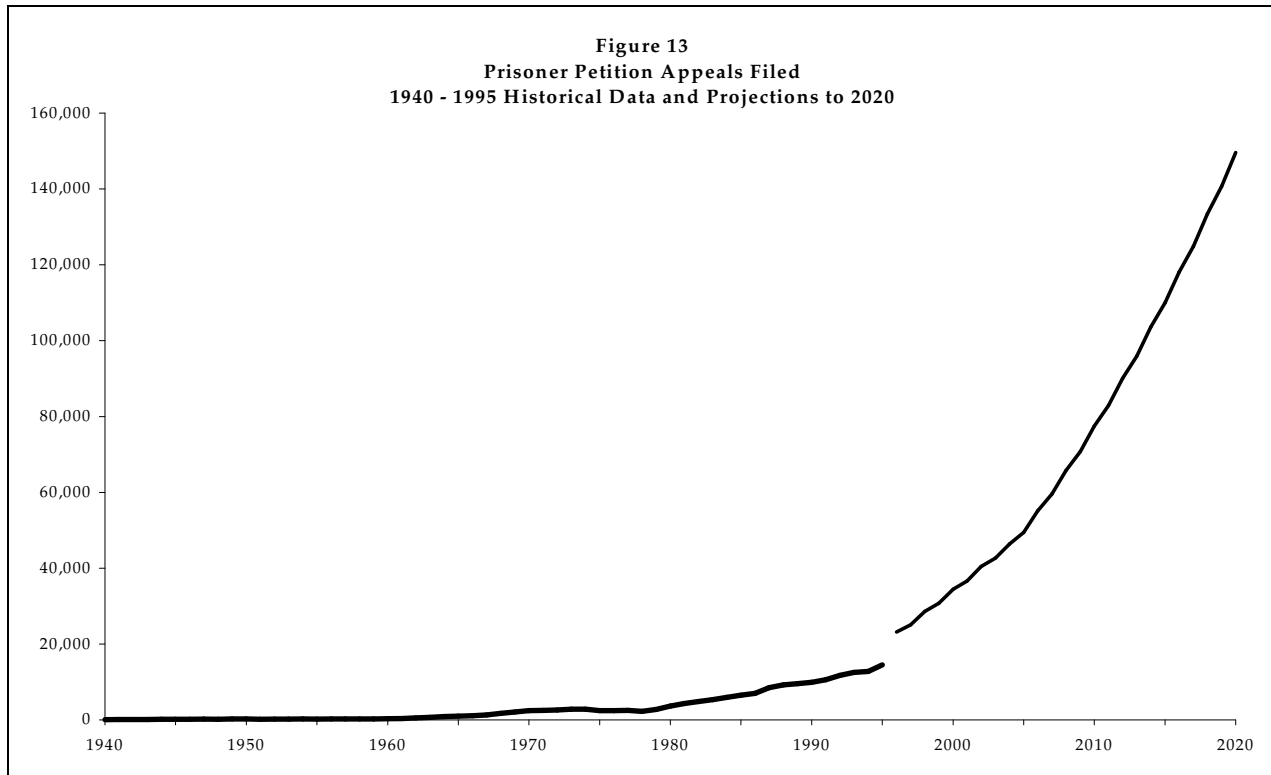
model economic phenomena where the variable in question is thought to be subject to a saturation point or upper limit. The fitted

model for the criminal appeals rate is:

$$\text{criminal appeals rate} = 255.4 / \{ [1 + 21.57 * \exp(-.09 * (\text{year}-1939))]^{1.558} \}$$

($r^2=.94$).





The resulting projection of criminal appeals, along with its historical values, is presented in Figure 12.

The model fitted for the prisoner petition appeals rate is:

$$\text{prisoner petition appeals rate} = \frac{.143 + .856 / \{ [1 + 20.338 * \exp(-.08 * (\text{year} - 1939))]^{6.968} \}}{(r^2 = .68)}^8$$

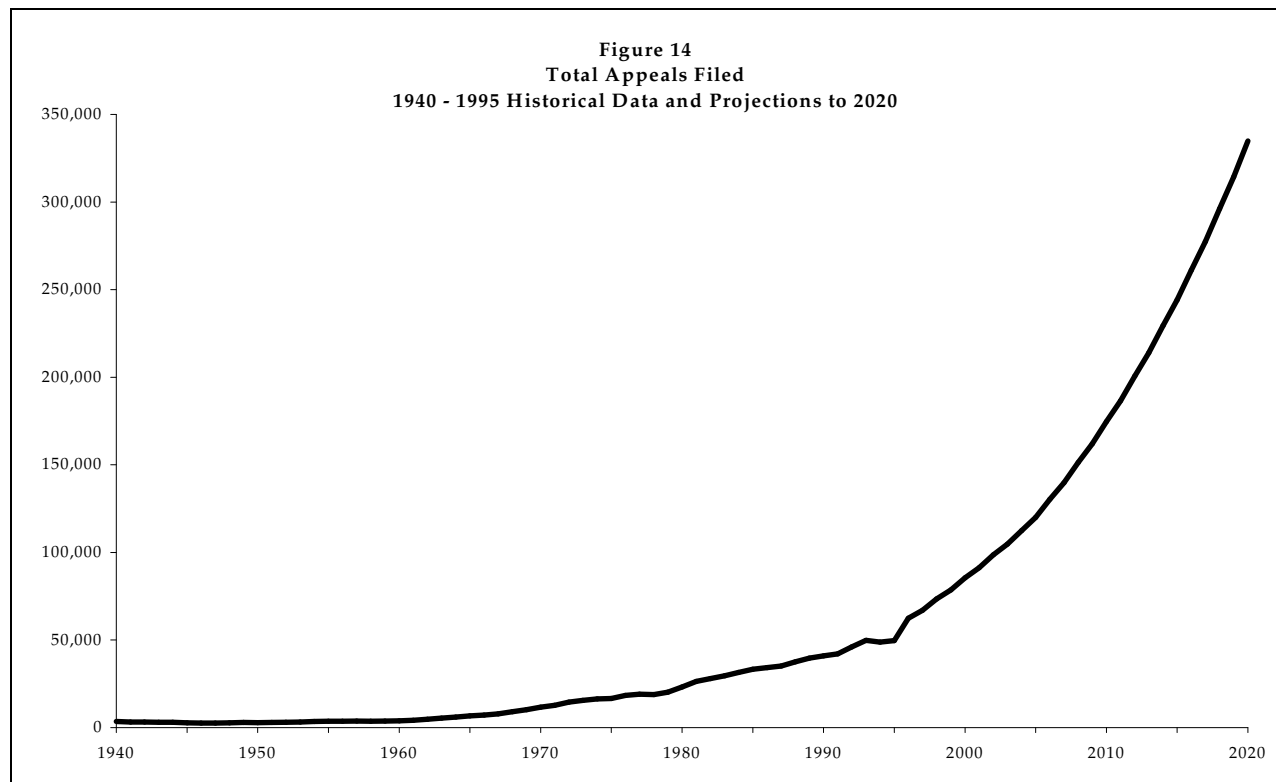
It is interesting to note that the fitted model for prisoner petitions in the courts of appeals (Figure 13) implies a gradual increase in the rate of appeal from the district courts of prisoner petitions towards a value of 100%.

Figure 14 aggregates the projected criminal, prisoner, and other filings, and presents the total in historical perspective.

⁸ The estimation of this model was constrained so that the limiting value of the prisoner petition appeals rate is not greater than one. In addition, a constant serving as a location factor was added to the equation.

Judgeship Projections

National projections of required judgeships were developed from caseload projections for both the district courts and courts of appeals. Two different methodologies were applied in projecting judgeships: (1) projection of judgeship requirements based on formulas currently used as guidelines; and (2) projection of judgeship requirements based on extension of past trends in caseload per judgeship. The former method represents a reasonable estimated upper bound on the number of judges required to cope with projected future case filings while the latter approach provides an estimate of the minimum number of judges required to deal with future caseload.



The Formula Approach

In the case of the district courts, required judgeships were computed as the weighted projected caseload divided by 430 (weighted cases per judgeship), which is the formula currently employed by the Committee on Judicial Resources. The weights for aggregate civil and criminal caseloads were derived from the 1993 case weights.⁹

Circuit judgeship projections were derived from application of the formula currently in use by the Committee on Judicial Resources. The formula, in practice, is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Judgeships} = & [(\text{Filings} \\ & - \text{Prisoner Petitions}/2) \\ & * \text{Merit Termination Ratio}] \\ & * 3 / 255. \end{aligned}$$

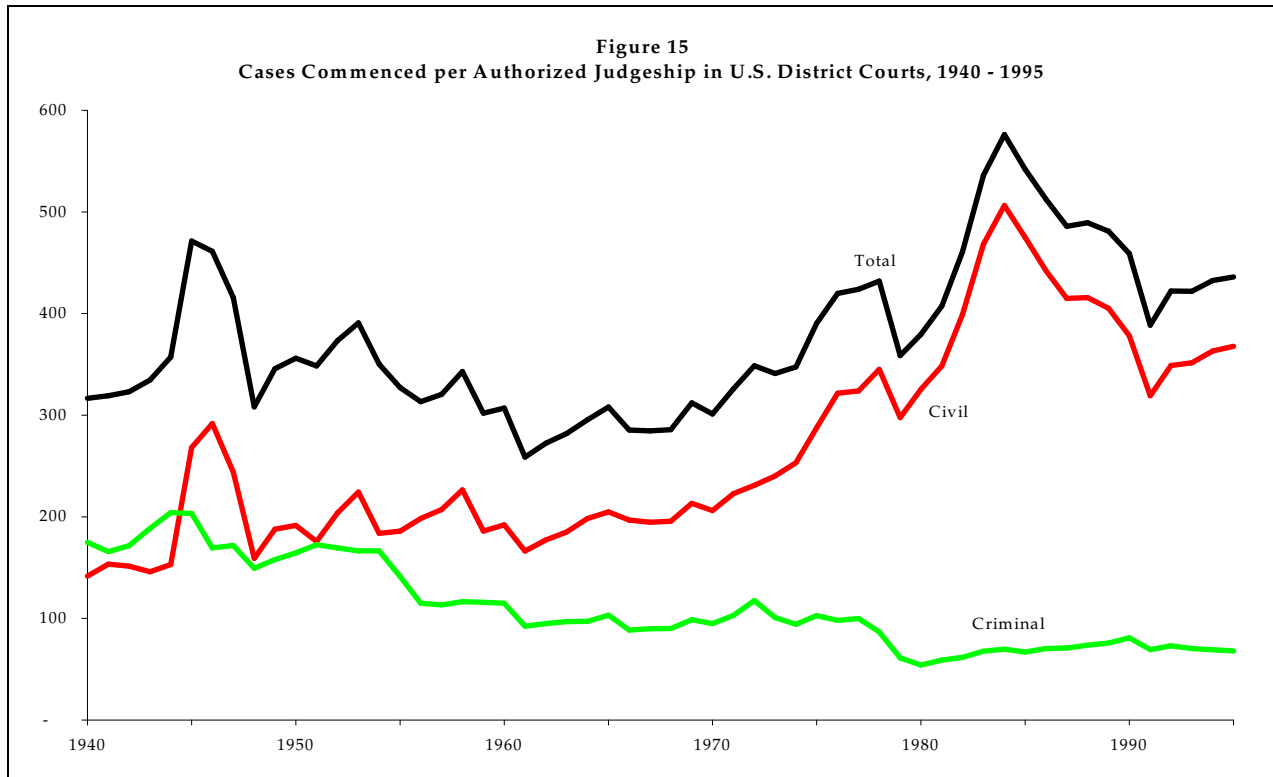
As applied by the Committee, the merit termination ratio is the average of the ratio of merit to total terminations in each circuit over the prior five years. In these projections, the ratio is the national average of the annual ratios for the five years ended September 30, 1994.¹⁰ No attempt was made to project the merit termination ratio. Rather, the ratio was assumed to remain constant.

The Historical Approach

The historical approach to the estimation of judgeship requirements is based on an analysis of historical case filings per authorized judgeship. At the district court level (Figure 15), adjusted civil cases per authorized judgeship have trended up, although criminal cases per judgeship have declined slightly. Appeals per authorized judgeship (Figure 16) have also trended up historically. At both the district and appellate levels, non-linear

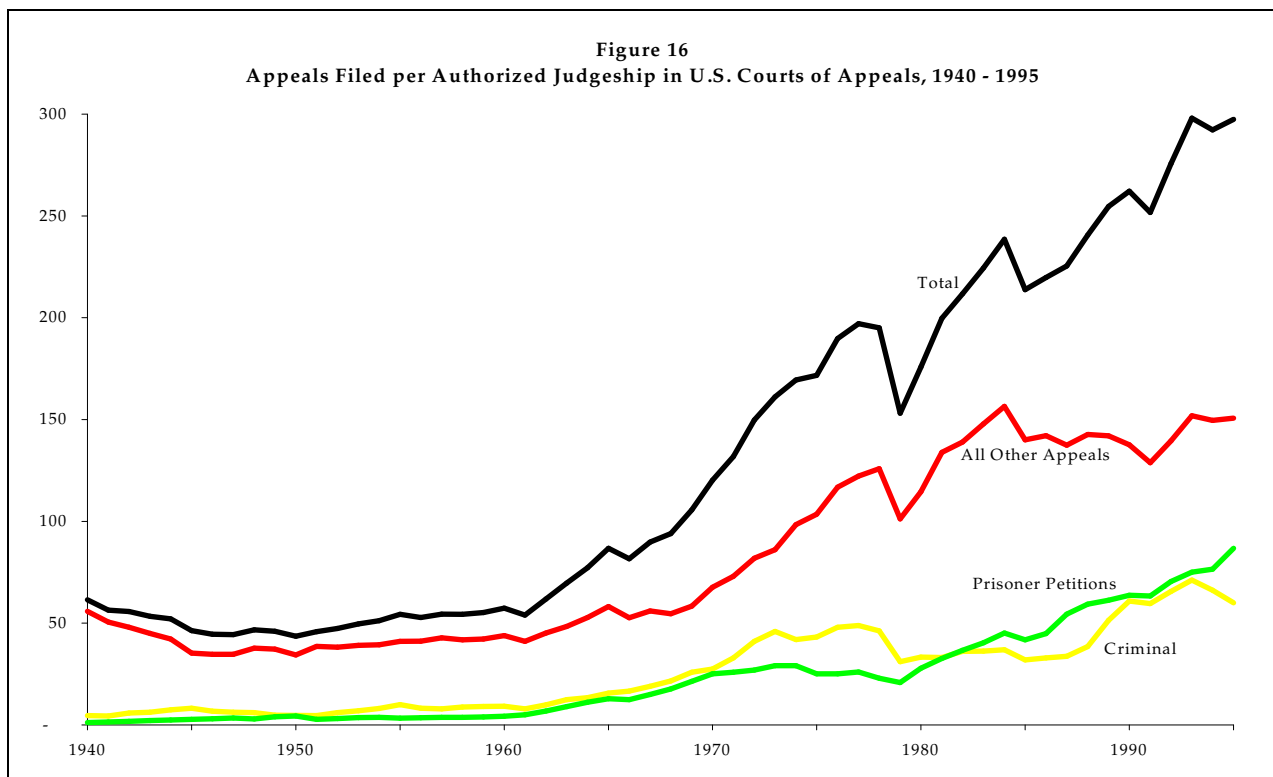
⁹ FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER, 1987-1993 DISTRICT COURT TIME STUDY (unpublished 1994).

¹⁰ ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, 1994 FEDERAL COURT MANAGEMENT STATISTICS.



regressions of authorized judgeships on filings formed the basis of the estimated number of judgeships required to process the caseload.

In essence, the approach was one of estimating a “production function” where the measured input is the number of authorized



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judgeships, and the output is a mixture of cases, either civil/criminal at the district court level or criminal/prisoner petition/all other at the appellate level.

For district judgeships, the estimated equation was:

$$\text{Judgeships} = \exp(-39.4004\frac{1}{\text{year}}) \cdot 1.0231^{\text{year}} \cdot \text{civil}^{.0691} \cdot \text{criminal}^{-.0355} \quad (r^2 = .98) .$$

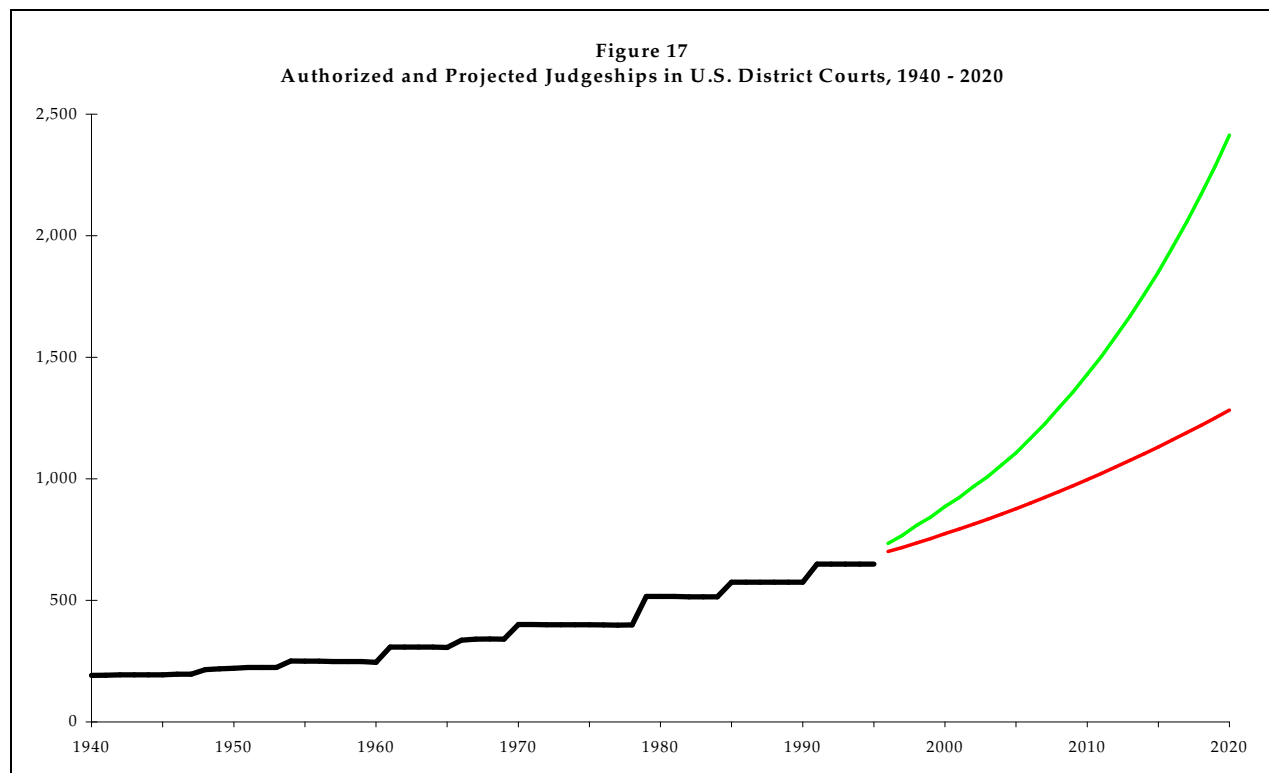
Given the projected levels of civil and criminal cases, the projected caseload per judgeship resulting from this equation reflects an upward trend in the range of 1.5% to 2.5% per year growth. For district judgeships, the resulting projected caseload per judgeship is about 830 by 2020.

The estimated equation for circuit judgeships was:

$$\text{Judgeships} = \exp(-15.5082\frac{1}{\text{year}}) * 1.0094^{\text{year}} * \text{criminal}^{-.1438} * \text{prisoner petitions}^{.1296} * \text{other appeals}^{.2007} \quad (r^2 = .98) .$$

Based on the projected levels of criminal, prisoner petition, and other appeals filings, the total number of appeals per judgeship is projected to rise at a variable trend rate which averages about 4% per year. As a result, for circuit judgeships the implied caseloads per judgeship include about 80 criminal appeals, 290 prisoner petitions, and 280 other appeals per judgeship by 2020, for a total of 1950 per panel.

The judgeship projections produced by this method should be viewed as extremely conservative. Unlike caseload projections, there are valid reasons to expect a physical limit on caseload per judgeship. Past increases may reflect changes in work methods of judges, increasing use of law clerks and staff attorneys, more extensive application of technology, and other factors. However, there will almost certainly come a point beyond which caseload per judgeship simply cannot be increased. The data examined shed little light on where that point may be, but to the extent the limit is reached before the trend levels are achieved, these judgeship



projections will underestimate, perhaps significantly, actual requirements.

Projected judgeship requirements under the formula and historical approaches are presented for district and appellate courts in Figures 17 and 18, respectively.

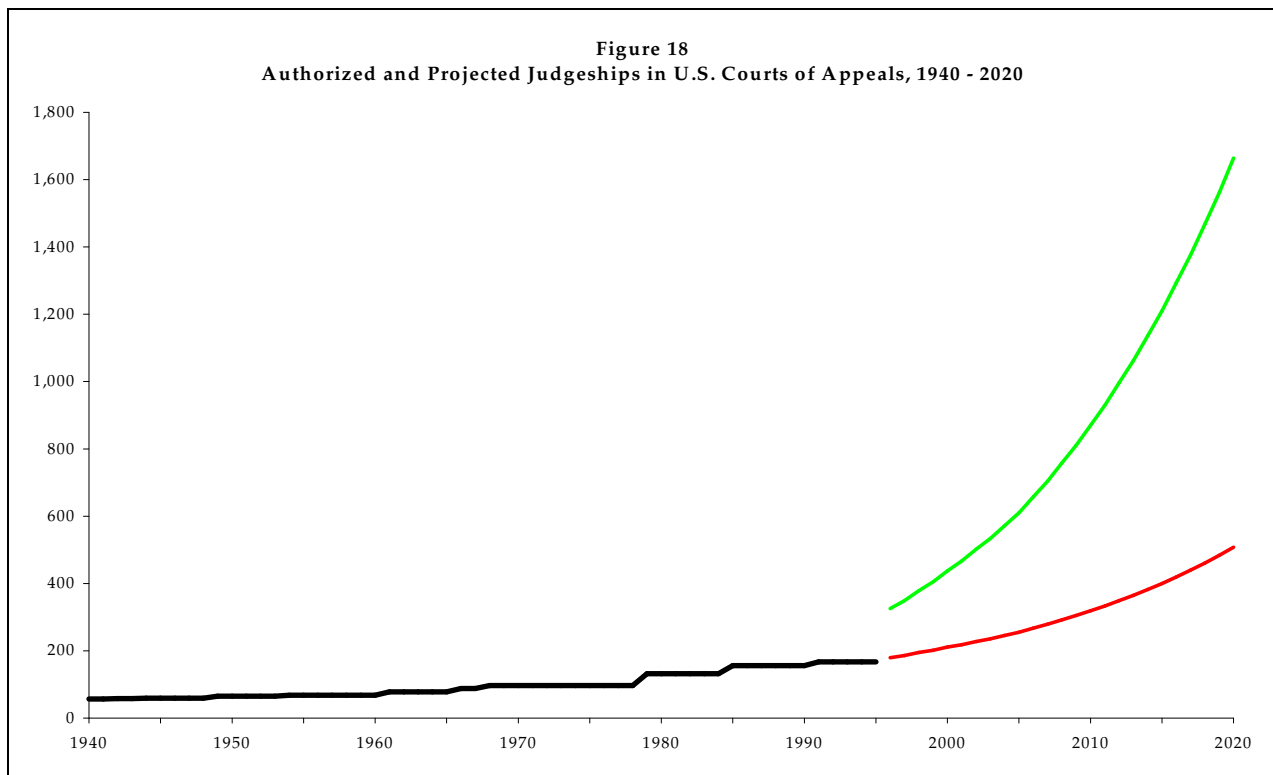
Projected caseloads for district courts and courts of appeals are summarized in Table 1. The table also contains estimates of the minimum and maximum projected levels of judgeships under caseload conditions such as those presented in the projections.

Circuit-Level Projections

District and appellate caseload projections for the twelve circuits were

generated by allocation of the national totals using projected circuit-by-circuit shares of caseload. District court caseload was treated as criminal and civil aggregates, while at the appellate level the caseload was divided into criminal, prisoner petitions and all other appeals.

The split of the former Fifth Circuit into the current Fifth and Eleventh Circuits presented no problems at the district court level: caseloads by district were aggregated as if the current composition of the Fifth and Eleventh circuits had existed from 1950 through the split in 1982. The appellate caseload was handled in reverse fashion by analyzing circuit shares from 1950 through 1995 as if the Fifth and Eleventh Circuits had not split. The results of allocations made on this basis were then suballocated between the “new” Fifth and Eleventh Circuits based on



their respective average proportions of their combined caseloads over the 1982 through 1995 period.

Circuit shares analysis for district and appellate caseload was based on simultaneous estimation of ten¹¹ equations for the appellate allocation shares and eleven equations for the district shares. Simultaneous estimation was necessary in order to insure that shares would add up to one, as required.¹²

Analysis of the historical data concerning the federal courts for the District of Columbia led to the exclusion of these courts from the share analysis. Of the geographic circuits, combined U.S. and administrative cases constitute the highest percentage of caseload in the D.C. federal courts. Because such cases appear to be exceptionally volatile from year-to-year, the large variance in D.C. share precluded meaningful analysis of trends. Accordingly, for purposes of this analysis, the caseloads for both the federal district and court of appeals for the District of Columbia were assumed to remain at their average levels for the period 1980 through 1995.

Data

Statistics on state and federal prisoner populations were obtained from the Depart-

ment of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics. All other data were taken from *Judicial Facts and Figures* (Administrative Office of the United States Courts) and from various editions of the *Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts*.

Data on appeals filed and district court filings by circuit were compiled for the statistical years ending June 30, 1982 through June 30, 1995 for the eleven numbered circuits plus the D.C. Circuit. Because the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has a much more limited jurisdiction (and a shorter history) than the geographic courts of appeals, it has not been included in this analysis.

Sample Period

National data employed in this study were assembled for the years ending June 30, 1940 through June 30, 1995. This starting point coincides with the publication of the first annual report of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in 1940. However, criminal cases commenced by type of case were not reported until 1942. Consequently, the criminal data set is two years shorter than the majority of district court civil case filing series and appellate case filings.

¹¹ One for each of the numbered circuits excluding the Eleventh, which was combined with the Fifth then separated as discussed above.

¹² Estimation was performed using a full information maximum likelihood estimator. See, e.g., HENRI THEIL, *PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMETRICS* (1971).

Table 1
Caseload and Judgeship Projections

All District Courts

	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	317,000	47,800	364,800	890	770
2005	409,400	54,200	463,600	1,110	880
2010	548,800	62,000	610,800	1,430	1,000
2015	731,100	71,700	802,800	1,850	1,130
2020	976,500	83,900	1,060,400	2,410	1,280

All Courts of Appeals

	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	15,000	34,500	36,200	440	210
2005	19,900	49,400	50,700	610	260
2010	26,000	77,400	71,300	870	320
2015	33,500	110,000	100,600	1,210	400
2020	43,000	149,600	142,200	1,660	510

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Table 2
Caseload and Judgeship Projections

Year	D.C. District Court					D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	3,510	550	4,060	15	15	150	100	1,440	12	12
2005	3,510	550	4,060	15	15	150	100	1,440	12	12
2010	3,510	550	4,060	15	15	150	100	1,440	12	12
2015	3,510	550	4,060	15	15	150	100	1,440	12	12
2020	3,510	550	4,060	15	15	150	100	1,440	12	12
Year	First Circuit District Courts					First Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	12,300	1,100	13,400	31	29	500	1,100	1,100	14	7
2005	17,000	1,300	18,300	41	35	600	1,600	1,600	20	8
2010	23,300	1,500	24,800	55	41	800	2,500	2,300	29	10
2015	31,300	1,700	33,000	72	47	1,100	3,600	3,200	40	12
2020	42,100	2,000	44,100	96	54	1,400	4,900	4,600	56	15
Year	Second Circuit District Courts					Second Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	28,900	3,500	32,400	76	69	1,300	2,900	3,000	27	18
2005	36,900	3,900	40,800	95	78	1,800	4,300	4,400	39	22
2010	49,100	4,500	53,600	122	88	2,300	6,900	6,300	57	28
2015	65,000	5,200	70,200	158	100	3,100	9,900	9,000	80	34
2020	86,400	6,100	92,500	206	113	3,900	13,500	12,800	110	41
Year	Third Circuit District Courts					Third Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	29,100	2,600	31,700	72	68	1,000	2,300	2,300	27	14
2005	38,300	2,900	41,200	92	78	1,300	3,300	3,300	38	17
2010	52,000	3,300	55,300	122	91	1,700	5,200	4,700	55	21
2015	69,700	3,800	73,500	161	105	2,300	7,400	6,700	78	25
2020	93,600	4,500	98,100	213	120	2,900	10,100	9,500	107	31
Year	Fourth Circuit District Courts					Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	26,400	5,800	32,200	83	69	1,300	3,100	3,100	41	19
2005	35,000	6,600	41,600	104	79	1,700	4,200	4,200	56	21
2010	47,700	7,500	55,200	134	91	2,200	6,500	5,900	79	26
2015	64,400	8,700	73,100	174	104	2,800	9,200	8,300	109	31
2020	86,900	10,200	97,100	228	119	3,600	12,500	11,700	150	38
Year	Fifth Circuit District Courts					Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	41,400	6,000	47,400	114	101	1,600	4,900	5,300	55	31
2005	53,600	7,200	60,800	145	116	2,000	6,800	7,300	75	36
2010	72,200	8,500	80,700	189	133	2,600	10,400	10,300	106	44
2015	96,600	9,900	106,500	246	152	3,300	14,800	14,500	148	53
2020	129,500	11,600	141,100	322	173	4,300	20,100	20,600	206	65

Table 2
Caseload and Judgeship Projections

Year	Sixth Circuit District Courts					Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	33,700	3,900	37,600	88	80	1,300	2,900	3,000	36	18
2005	43,200	4,600	47,800	111	91	1,700	4,200	4,200	50	21
2010	58,000	5,400	63,400	145	104	2,200	6,600	6,000	72	26
2015	77,400	6,400	83,800	190	119	2,900	9,400	8,500	100	32
2020	103,700	7,600	111,300	249	136	3,700	12,800	12,000	138	39
Year	Seventh Circuit District Courts					Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	25,300	2,200	27,500	62	59	1,000	2,300	2,300	26	14
2005	33,200	2,600	35,800	81	68	1,300	3,400	3,400	37	17
2010	44,900	3,000	47,900	106	79	1,800	5,300	4,800	53	21
2015	60,100	3,500	63,600	140	91	2,300	7,500	6,800	74	26
2020	80,600	4,200	84,800	185	104	2,900	10,200	9,600	101	31
Year	Eighth Circuit District Courts					Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	20,500	2,700	23,200	55	49	900	2,000	2,000	30	12
2005	26,800	3,200	30,000	70	57	1,200	2,900	2,900	42	15
2010	36,200	3,700	39,900	92	66	1,500	4,500	4,100	60	18
2015	48,500	4,300	52,800	120	75	2,000	6,400	5,800	84	22
2020	65,100	5,000	70,100	158	86	2,500	8,700	8,200	115	26
Year	Ninth Circuit District Courts					Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	44,400	11,000	55,400	145	118	2,800	6,500	6,600	76	40
2005	56,300	12,400	68,700	176	131	3,800	9,600	9,600	109	49
2010	75,300	14,000	89,300	223	147	5,000	15,100	13,600	157	60
2015	100,400	16,200	116,600	285	166	6,500	21,400	19,300	219	73
2020	134,500	19,000	153,500	368	188	8,400	29,200	27,500	303	88
Year	Tenth Circuit District Courts					Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	16,500	2,700	19,200	47	41	800	2,000	2,000	30	12
2005	21,400	3,100	24,500	59	47	1,200	3,000	3,000	46	15
2010	28,800	3,500	32,300	76	53	1,600	4,900	4,400	68	19
2015	38,500	4,100	42,600	99	61	2,100	7,100	6,300	96	24
2020	51,700	4,800	56,500	129	69	2,700	9,600	9,000	132	29
Year	Eleventh Circuit District Courts					Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals				
	Civil Filings	Criminal Filings	Total Filings	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships	Criminal Appeals Filed	Prisoner Petitions Filed	Other Appeals Filed	Estimated Maximum Judgeships	Estimated Minimum Judgeships
2000	34,900	5,600	40,500	99	86	2,400	4,300	4,000	49	26
2005	44,100	6,000	50,100	120	95	3,100	6,000	5,400	66	29
2010	57,900	6,600	64,500	151	106	4,000	9,400	7,600	94	35
2015	75,500	7,400	82,900	191	118	5,200	13,200	10,800	130	42
2020	98,900	8,400	107,300	243	132	6,600	18,000	15,300	178	50